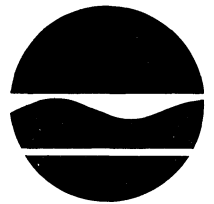


New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Albany, New York 12233-0001



Henry G. Williams
Commissioner

November 7, 1985

Mr. Melvin Weiss
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 640
Durham, NH 03824

Dear Mel:

Our forest insect and disease conditions report is enclosed. I should say a little about how we compiled this year's report.

Much of the data was gathered through the Forest Decline Committee interviews and questionnaires. Also, we had instituted a forest health reporting system in October. Reports from this system were received from Regions 4, 5, 6 and 8. We used these reports in compiling this year's report. In addition, we drew on data collected in the red pine scale and red pine adelgid surveys late last fall. Other surveys drawn upon were the spruce and balsam fir survey in the Adirondack and Tug Hill regions as well as the cooperative survey for gypsy moths I assisted Jim O'Brien and Parker Snowden on. Additional surveys on pear thrips, black cherry petiole borer and sugar maple declines I made supplement field reports.

By next year, I will be able to use the computer to generate reports for your purposes. Quite frankly, it is a difficult task to compile reports by hand. I expect that the computer will greatly improve our reporting of insects and diseases.

I could not produce maps for all forest pests and declines reported. I simply did not have the data available to do so and time did not permit telephoning all the regions for additional information.

Please have Margaret Miller-Weeks telephone me if she needs additional information or assistance.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Birmingham
Associate Forester

Enc.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Tamarack Decline

(SPECIFIC NAME): unknown

HOST:

tamarack

PRESENT CONDITION: widespread in Region 5

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):

unknown

LOCATION:

primarily reported in Region 5, no map enclosed.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS:

Tamarack has been dying for the past five years and some areas now have
severe mortality.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Yellow Birch Decline .

(SPECIFIC NAME):

unknown

HOST: yellow birch

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: east side of Lewis County and northern Herkimer County

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS:

no map enclosed.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Red spruce decline.

(SPECIFIC NAME): Many causes involved in spruce declines.

HOST: Red spruce.

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 5,129,000

LOCATION: Adirondack and Tug Hill regions (northern New York).

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

326,100 acres in moderate and heavy mortality on the spruce-fir
slope and mixedwood type.

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES): 74.86 million cubic feet of dead spruce.

TREND: Since 1984, there may be a trend toward less spruce decline. Fewer
reports of new areas of spruce decline were received in 1985 than 1984.

PAST TO PRESENT:

Since 1960's there has been a reduction in the growth rate of spruce
and an increase in the percentage of dead and dying spruce.

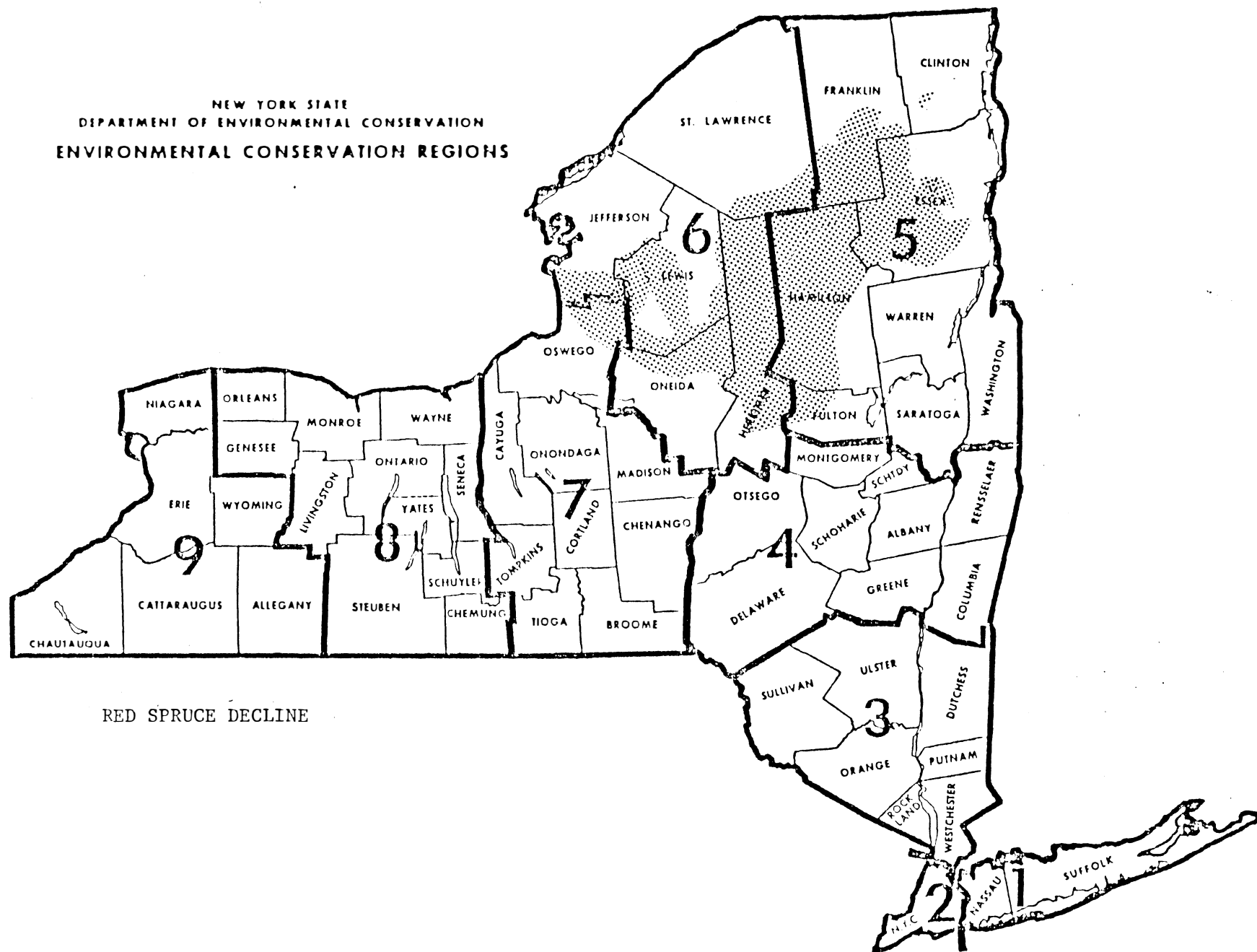
FUTURE: It is anticipated that spruce decline trend will stabilize and
then decrease as most affected stands recover through natural regeneration.

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

Non.

COMMENTS: Data provided in this report was drawn from the publication
entitled "Cooperative Survey of Red Spruce and Balsam Fir Decline
and Mortality in New Hampshire, New York and Vermont - 1984, Interim
Report. Above report supplemented by reports from DEC foresters.

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS



RED SPRUCE DECLINE

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Red Pine Malady

(SPECIFIC NAME): unknown, probably hard pan, poor drainage and ips attacks.

HOST:

red pine

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 20,639 acres

LOCATION: Regions 4 (three locations), throughout Broome,
Chenango, Madison Counties; Region 8 on State Reforestation Areas.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):
20,639 acres moderate to heavy

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

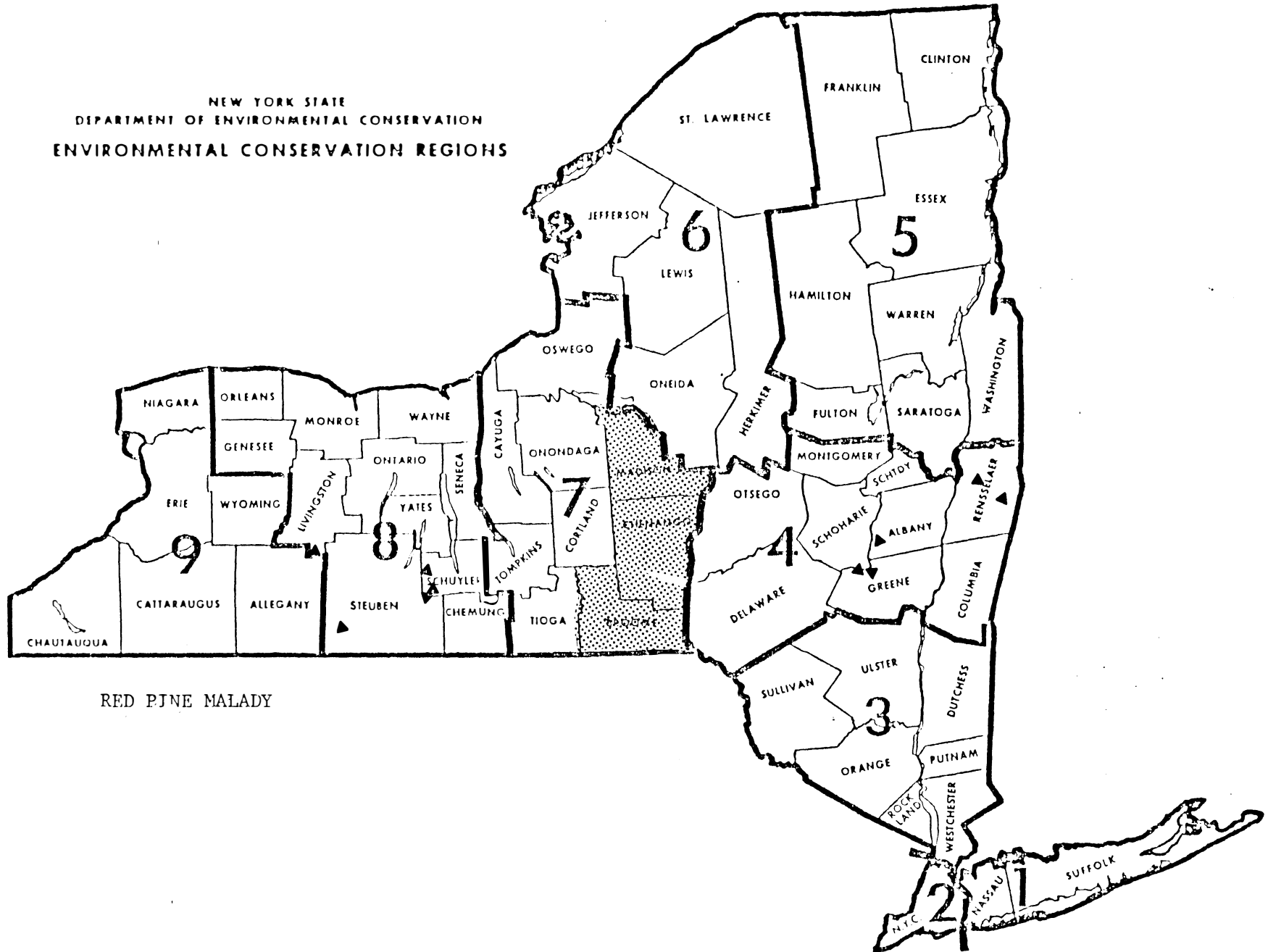
PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE: increasing

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):
none

COMMENTS: State Reforestation Areas are being cut whenever markets are found
for dead and dying red pine.

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS



RED PINE MALADY

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Red Maple Decline

(SPECIFIC NAME): unknown

HOST:

red maple

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 130,000 above light category

LOCATION:

Lewis and Northern Herkimer Counties

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

moderate 100,000

heavy 30,000

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE: unknown

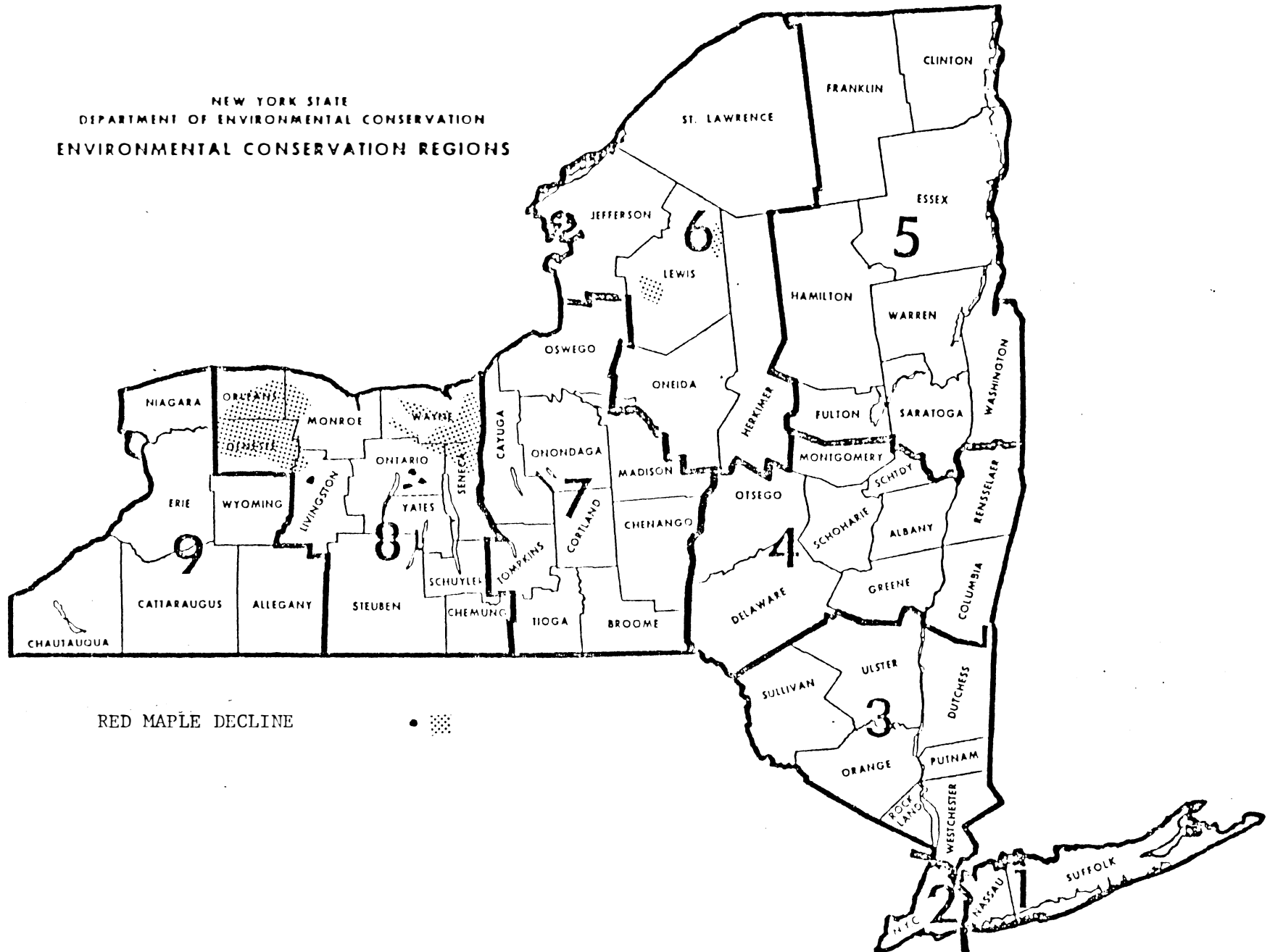
CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS:

Severe crown thinning and some mortality.

NEW YORK STATE
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1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Oak Decline

(SPECIFIC NAME):

unknown in Region 8, following gypsy moth defoliation
elsewhere in New York

HOST:

various species of oak

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: southeastern, New York; Washington County; southcentral New York.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown, except in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County where there is
4 acres of moderate mortality.

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: stable

FUTURE: unknown

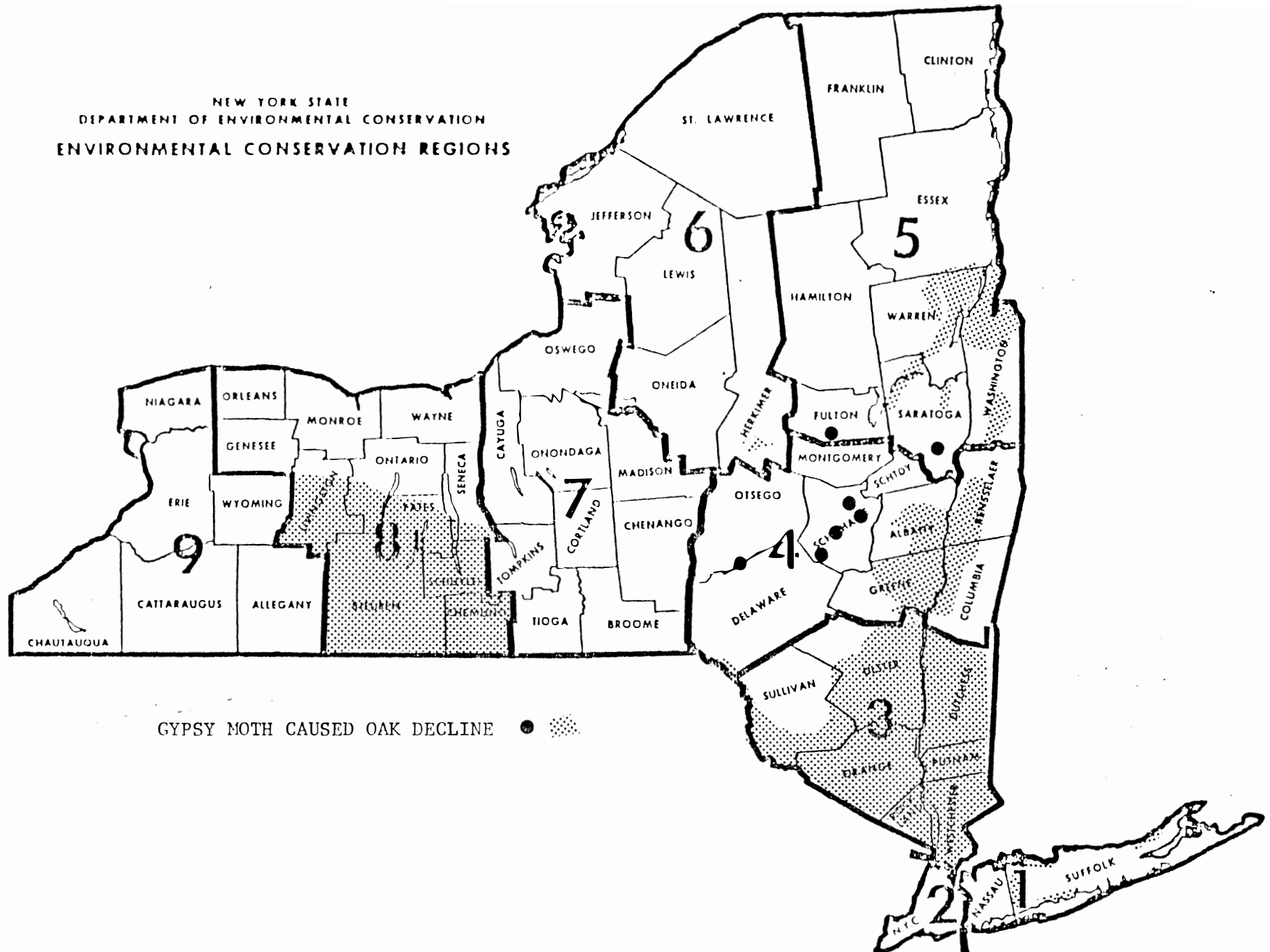
CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS:

Oak decline has followed gypsy moth defoliation wherever it occurs
in New York. Usually root rot disease and bark borers attack trees
that have been heavily defoliated. Mortality can be very high.
Forest stands in Orange, Sullivan and Ulster Counties can have
mortality levels above 90 percent. Better quality oak seem more
vulnerable to defoliation.

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1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Sugar Maple Decline

(SPECIFIC NAME): unknown

HOST:

sugar maple

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):
unknown

LOCATION:

mostly northern New York and the capitol district area
SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: unknown

FUTURE: unknown

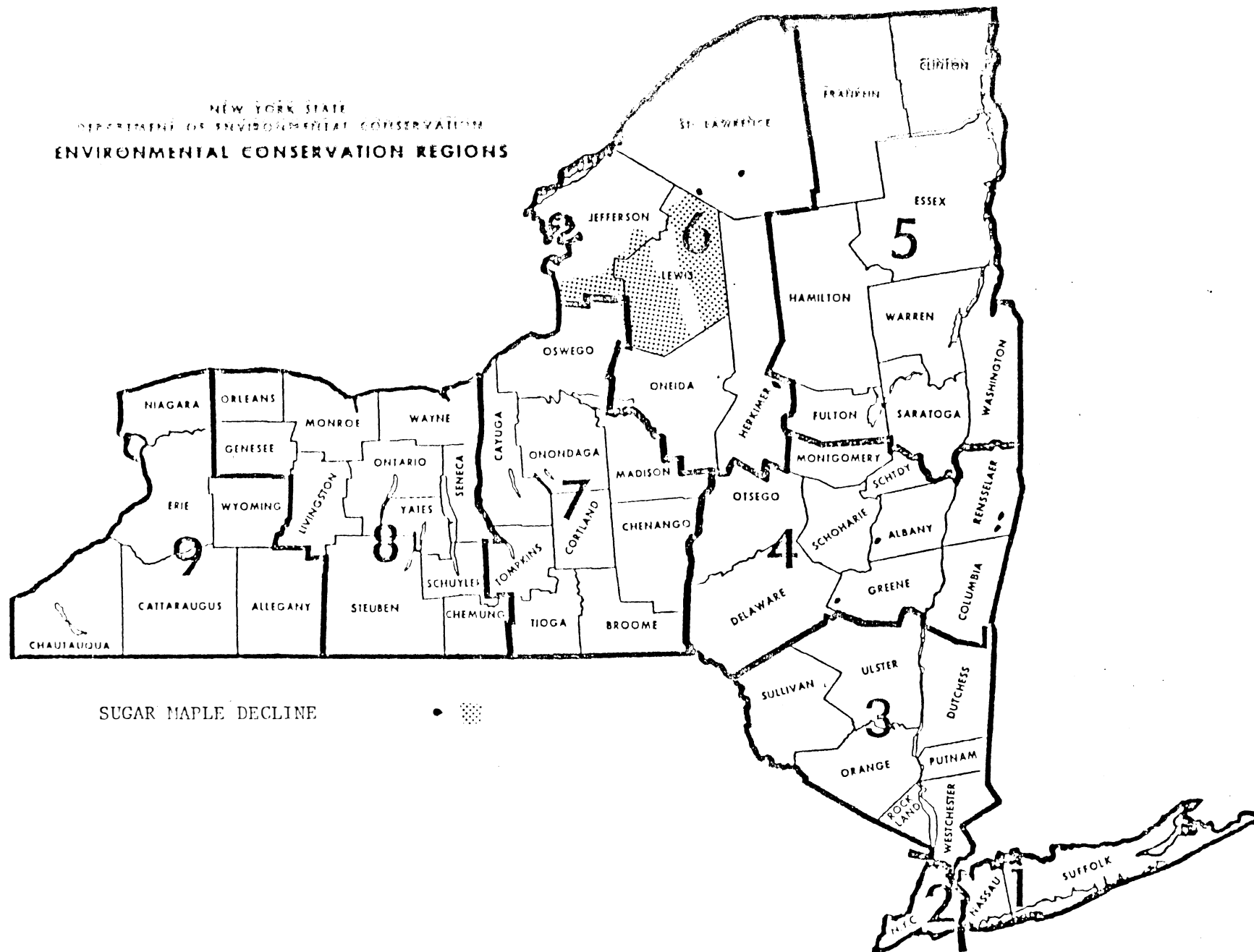
CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS:

long-term problem, some evidence that heavily tapped sugar maples
that are grazed by cattle and that grow on wet sites may contribute
to the decline.

NEW YORK STATE
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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS



SUGAR MAPLE DECLINE

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Black Cherry Decline

(SPECIFIC NAME): follows cherry scallop shell moth and fall webworm
defoliation

HOST:

black cherry

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: Oneida and southern Herkimer Counties

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):
unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):
unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: unknown

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS:

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS

BLACK CHERRY DECLINE CAUSED BY
CHERRY SCALLOP SHELL MOTH AND FALL WEBWORM

BLACK CHERRY DECLINE CAUSED BY
CHERRY SCALLOP SHELL MOTH AND FALL WEBWORM

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Ash Decline

(SPECIFIC NAME): Mostly caused by ash yellows disease.

HOST:

White ash.

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 218,200 acres of moderate to heavy mortality in Jefferson, Clinton, and St. Lawrence Counties. Other areas not scaled.
LOCATION: Ash dieback appears Statewide, but heaviest damage appears in the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence River Valleys and central/western NY
SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

Information is incomplete to provide a statewide picture of intensity of ash dieback.

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR \$ ESTIMATES): Losses are unknown.

TREND:

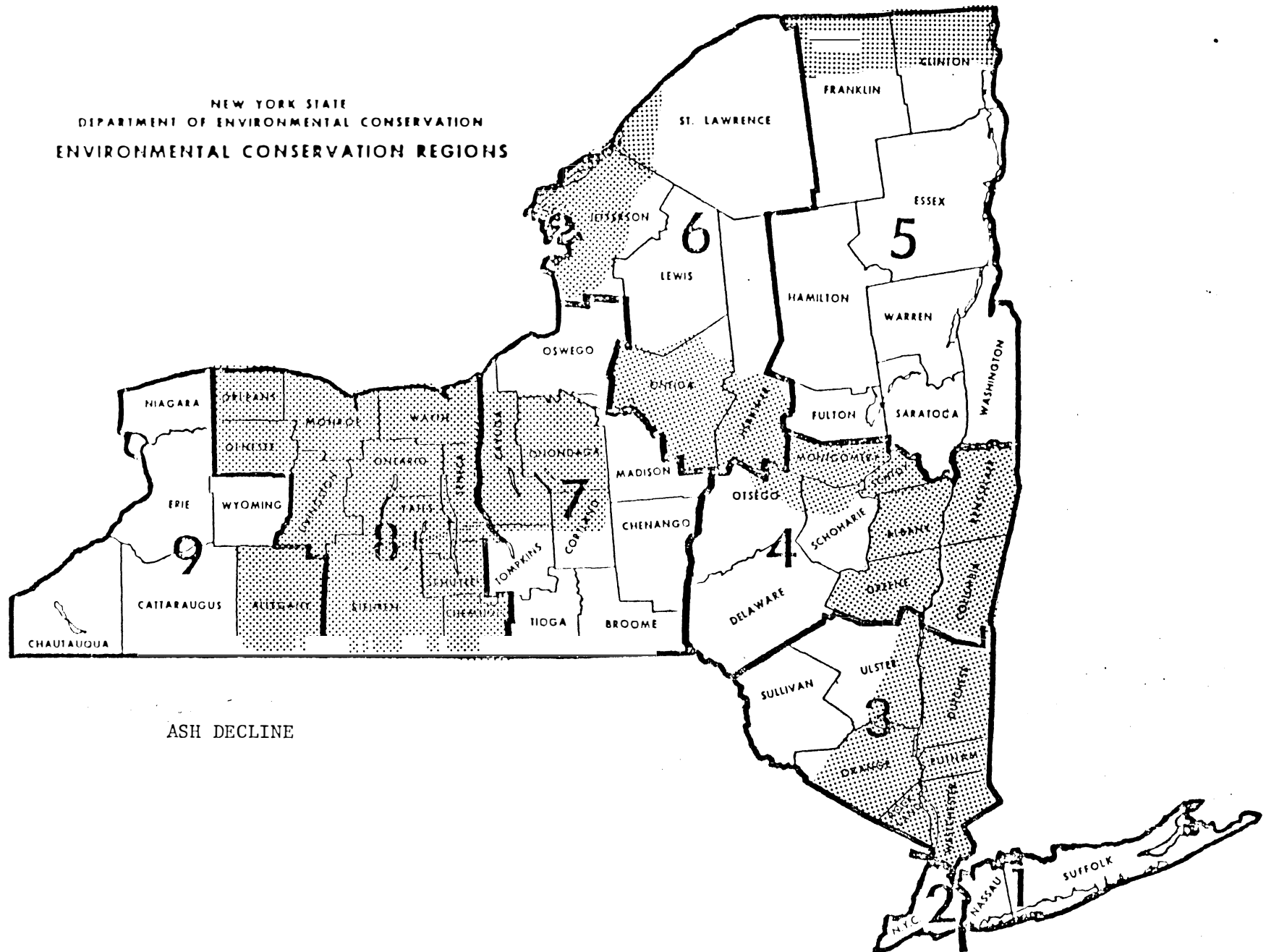
PAST TO PRESENT: unknown

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):
non

COMMENTS: Symptoms of ash yellows is common and this disease is believed to be the primary cause of ash dieback. The disease is widespread in New York. Many ash stands have near complete mortality. Many ash that are not dead show advanced symptoms of the disease.

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS



ASH DECLINE

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Norway Spruce Decline.

(SPECIFIC NAME):

HOST: Unknown

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 94 acres

LOCATION: State Reforestation Areas, Jefferson #8, Stand 11; Oswego #2,
Stand F-3

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):
moderate on 94 acres

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):
none

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE:
unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):
none

COMMENTS:
no map enclosed.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Forest Tent Caterpillar

(SPECIFIC NAME): Malacosom disstria

HOST:

sugar maple

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): population collapsed

LOCATION: Delaware County

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):
none

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):
200,000 acres in southern Delaware County and western Sullivan
County have severe mortality. Mortality followed the early 1980
forest tent caterpillar defoliation.

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: decline

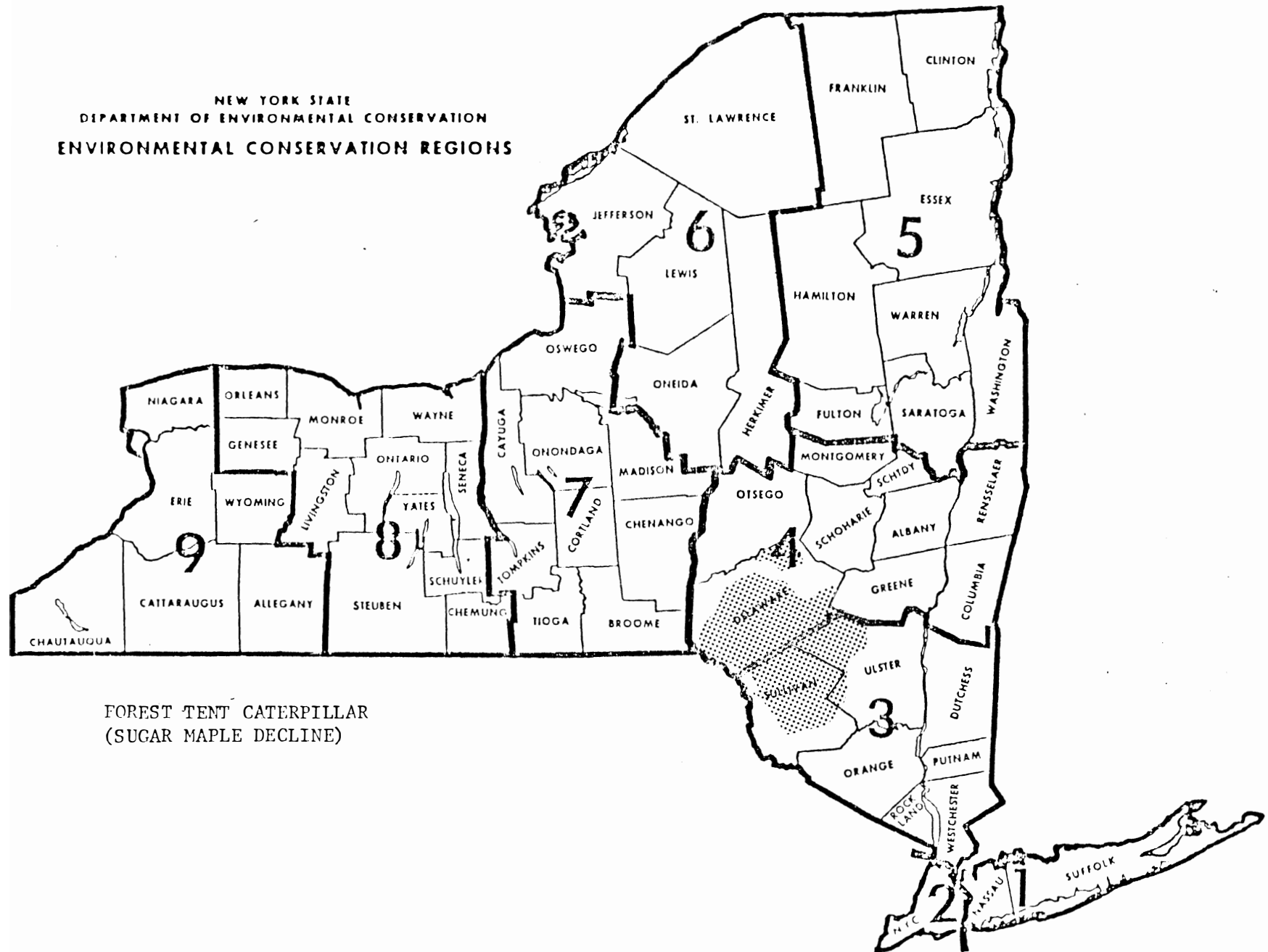
FUTURE: decline

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):
none

COMMENTS:

Sugar bush owners that sprayed their forest land had good foliage protection and little maple mortality. When spraying was untimely or not done, as was frequently the case, mortality of maples was very severe. More than 50 sugar bush owners met in 1985 to discuss merits of spraying. There was a consensus that spraying was an economic alternative to not doing anything.

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS



FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR
(SUGAR MAPLE DECLINE)

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Beech Bark Disease .

(SPECIFIC NAME): Nectria Coccinea var. faginata

HOST:

American beech

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: infections throughout state, although we have no field reports from Region 9.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

Acreage figures incomplete for state

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR \$ ESTIMATES):

Tree mortality due to this disease occurs throughout the eastern two-thirds of the state.

TREND:

increasing

PAST TO PRESENT:

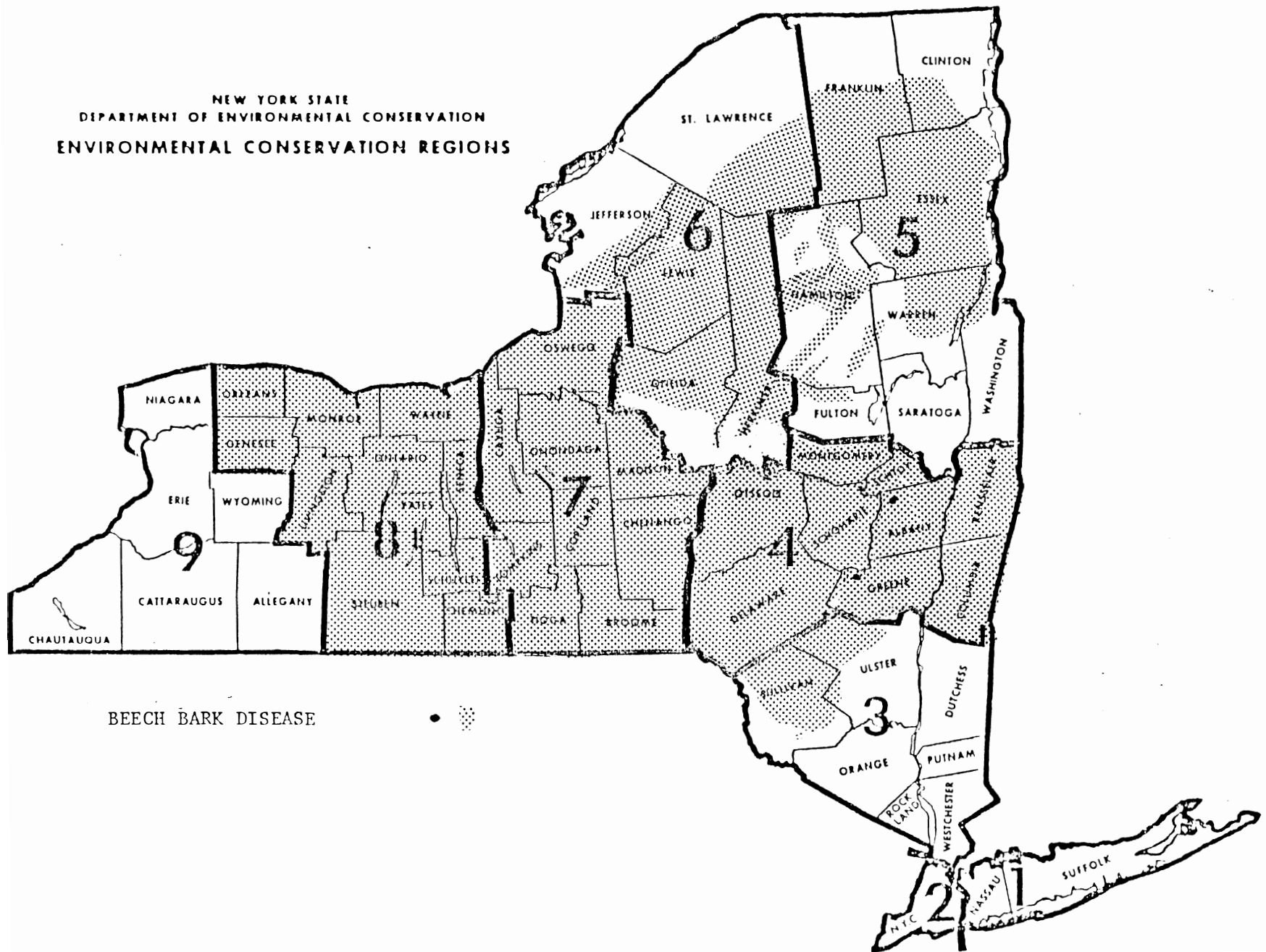
FUTURE: continue to increase until all trees in western most counties exposed to the nectria.

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

non

COMMENTS: Department foresters are marking beech on state forests and private cooperators woodlands in advance of the disease. Timely marking and harvesting of beech is reducing economic losses. Large volumes of beech in the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves have been killed. No timber harvesting is permitted in the Preserves.

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS



BEECH BARK DISEASE

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Black Cherry Petiole Insect

(SPECIFIC NAME): Insect has not been identified.

HOST: black cherry

PRESENT CONDITION: People are beginning to recognize the damage and so, information on the insect is incomplete.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):

unknown

LOCATION:

eastern Lewis County and widely distributed south of the Mohawk River - no map.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR

INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR \$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT:

unknown

FUTURE:

unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

non

COMMENTS: The borer causes premature leaf drop. Some trees are nearly completely defoliated. Petiole borer damage was observed in Rennselaer, Lewis, Albany, Schoharie Counties.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Gypsy Moth

(SPECIFIC NAME): Porthetria dispar

HOST:
nearly all hardwood and conifer trees

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):
129,820

LOCATION:

statewide, map previously sent to Durham Forest Service Office
SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

50,935 moderate
78,885 heavy

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):
refer to oak decline report included with this report

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increased four fold from 1984

FUTURE: anticipate futher increase in foliage damage in 1986

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

all spraying done without direct financial assistance from DEC.
DEC provided technical assistance to organizers of spraying.

COMMENTS:

Gypsy moth has for the second year caused significant foliage damage in western New York. Much damage was prevented by aerial spraying in western New York. About 12,500 acres were sprayed in Cattaraugus County by Forecon Inc.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Red Pine Scale

(SPECIFIC NAME): Matsucoccus resinosae

HOST:

red pine

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 400,000

LOCATION:

Westchester, Suffolk, Nassau, Putnam and Dutchess Counties
SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

Nassau, Westchester, Suffolk, eastern 2/3 of Putnam counties

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT:
increase

FUTURE: Spread northward at 1½ to 2 miles annually

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):
none

COMMENTS: No survey was conducted for this pest in 1985.

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS

CHAUTAUGUA

NIAGARA

ORLEANS

GENESEE

MONROE

WAYNE

ONTARIO

YATES

SENECA

LIVINGSTON

WYOMING

ERIE

CATTARAUGUS

ALLEGANY

STEUBEN

SCHUYLER

CHEMUNG

TOMPKINS

TIoga

BROOME

CORLAND

CHENANGO

MADISON

ONEIDA

OSWEGO

JEFFERSON

LEWIS

ST. LAWRENCE

FRANKLIN

CLINTON

ESSEX

HAMILTON

WARREN

SARATOGA

FULTON

MONTGOMERY

SCHUTZ

SCHOHARIE

ALBANY

RENSSELAER

COLUMBIA

GREENE

DELAWARE

OTSEGO

HERKIMER

WASHINGTON

ULSTER

SULLIVAN

ORANGE

DUTCHESS

PUTNAM

ROCK LAND

WATERGATE

SOUTH

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

SCALE

RED PINE SCALE

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Scleroderris Canker

(SPECIFIC NAME):

Scleroderris lagerbergii

HOST:

scotch and red pines

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: northern New York

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

moderate infections 1500

severe infections 500 both reported for Lewis County

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

Tree mortality occurs in all counties with the disease, except for
Saratoga.

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: declining from 1984

FUTURE: unknown

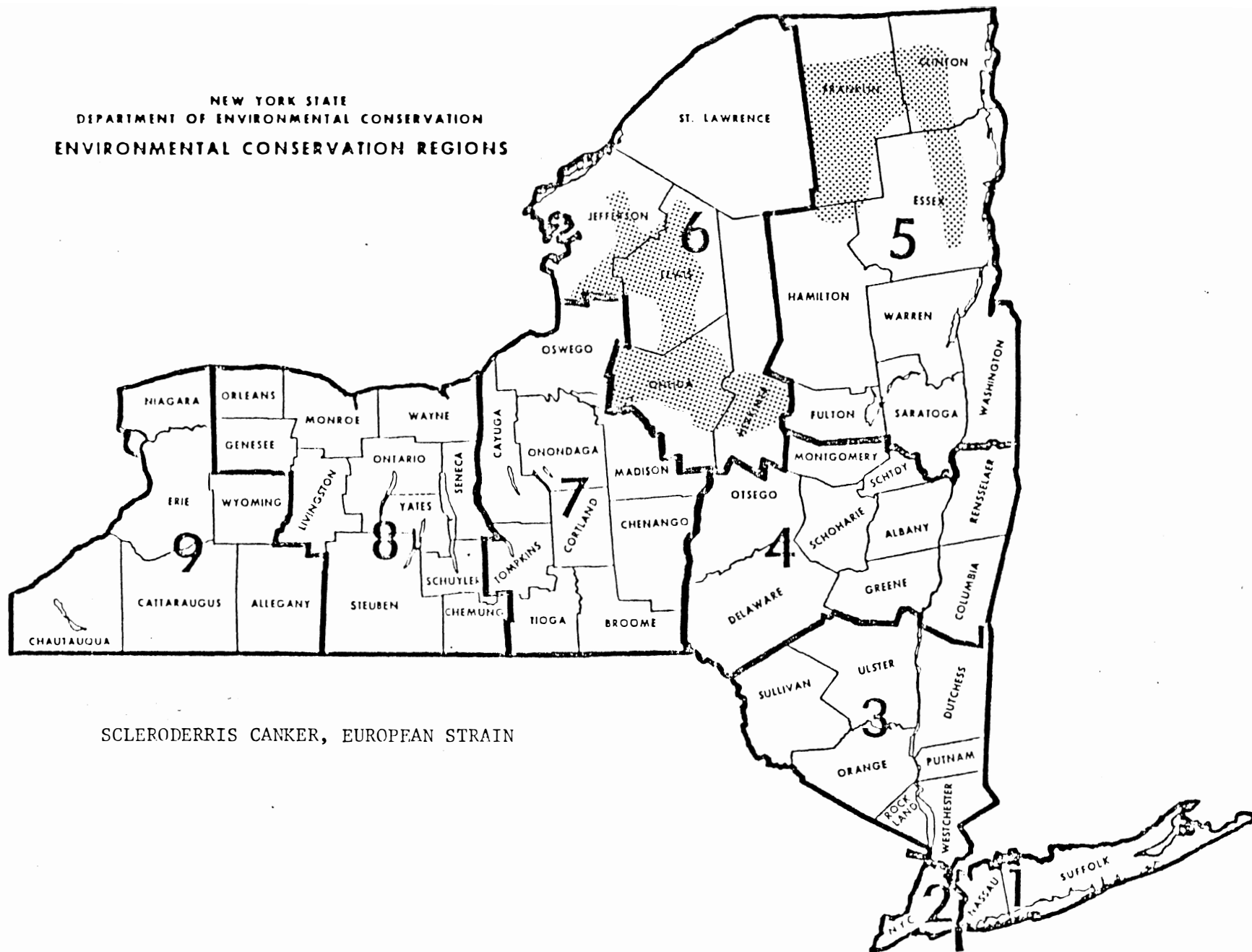
CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

Cooperative studies of the disease discontinued in 1985. Some
plots are still monitored in regions 5 and 6.

COMMENTS:

A quarantine remains in effect for New York State. Department of
Agriculture and Markets enforces the quarantine. Infection rates
appear to be on the decline throughout the north country.

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION REGIONS



SCLERODERRIS CANKER, EUROPEAN STRAIN

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): White Pine Blister Rust

(SPECIFIC NAME): Cronartium ribicola

HOST:

eastern white pine

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: statewide Insufficient information to permit mapping.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

Reported in region 4 to cause negligible damage.

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: Based on the number of inquiries received by the central office and observations by central office staff, the disease appears to be on the increase. The disease is reported to be increasing in Warren County by our field forester.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Maple Leaf Cutter

(SPECIFIC NAME): Paraclemensia acerfoliella

HOST:

sugar maple

PRESENT CONDITION: Areas of infestation not mapped.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):

46,700

LOCATION: Northern Clinton and Franklin Counties, Town of Scroon in

Essex County; East side of Lewis Co., Herkimer and Oneida Cos., NE St. Lawrence Co.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR

INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

light 25,000 acres

moderate 17,700 acres

heavy 2500 acres

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: Population decreasing in Region 5, but areas of infestation are changing. New infestation in Scroon area. In region 6, some areas increasing, others decreasing.

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: Maple leaf cutter may be an underrated insect defoliator. Some sugar bushes defoliated by this insect show evidence of reduce sap production. Insect appears persistent in some areas. Infestations have occurred for three and four years.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Pine False Webworm

(SPECIFIC NAME): Acantholyda erythrocephala

HOST: white, Scotch and red pines

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 985 acres

LOCATION: Two locations in the towns of Stockholm and Hopkinton,
St. Lawrence County. No map enclosed.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):
Heavy 375 acres

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):
unknown

TREND: increasing

PAST TO PRESENT:

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: The population of this insect has continued to cause annual
defoliations.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Cankerworms

(SPECIFIC NAME): Alsophila pometaria and Paleacrita vernata

HOST:

ALL hardwoods

PRESENT CONDITION: Small infestations in the Town of Darien, Genesee County.
Also many cankerworms mixed in with gypsy moths in western New York.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):

Moderate 12

LOCATION:

Western 1/3 of New York, no map enclosed.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

moderate 2 acres

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increase

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: Many cankerworms were killed that occurred within gypsy moth
spray blocks in western New York. Heavy Calosoma beetle attacks
noted in Cattaraugus County.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Thrips

(SPECIFIC NAME): Taeniothrips inconsequens

HOST:

primarily sugar maple

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: statewide, south of the Mohawk River . No map enclosed.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):
none

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: unknown

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):
none

COMMENTS: This insect was first recognized as responsible for sugar maple foliage damage in 1985. A vast forested acreage in New York is affected. The trips causes leaf tatter and discoloration. Many leaves are also undersized and misshapened. Maple trips damage is frequently confused with frost damage.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): White Pine Weevil

(SPECIFIC NAME): Pissodes strobi

HOST:

eastern white pine and Norway spruce

PRESENT CONDITION: No map enclosed.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):

unknown

LOCATION:

statewide distribution

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing in Region 4

Elsewhere in New York, we have no data.

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: Region 6 reports regionwide problem. In Region 4, weevil is problem primarily in Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie and Montgomery Counties.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Spruce Budworm

(SPECIFIC NAME):

Cacoecia fumiferana

HOST: red spruce and balsam fir

PRESENT CONDITION:
population collapse

AREA (TOTAL ACRES):
275

LOCATION: Essex County, Town of N. Elba. No map enclosed.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

all light infestation

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

none

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: decrease

FUTURE: decline

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: Trap survey was completed in 1985 and populations are low.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): pine sawflies

(SPECIFIC NAME): Neodiprion sertifer and lecontei

HOST:

red pine

PRESENT CONDITION: No map enclosed.

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 110 acres

LOCATION:

Franklin County, Towns of Duane and Westville; Town of Summit, Schoharie

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

60 acres moderate

50 acres heavy

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

none

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing in Region 5, stable in Region 4

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: Species of sawflie in Region 4 not reported.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Larch Casebearer

(SPECIFIC NAME): Coleophora fuscadinella

HOST:

Japanese larch

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): 358 acres

LOCATION: State Reforestation Areas: Lewis #8, Jefferson and Lewis
#s 1 and 2. No map enclosed.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):
moderate 100 acres
heavy on 91 acres

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):
none

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):
none

COMMENTS: Defoliation light on European Larch and almost non existant
on eastern tamarack.

1925 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Oak Skeletonizer

(SPECIFIC NAME): Bucculatrix ainsliella

HOST: red and chestnut oaks

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: South of the Mohawk River in the Hudson Valley region.

No map enclosed.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

moderate on 100 acres

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

none

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE: unknown

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: Found in Pittstown, Renselaer County on Reforestation area #1.
Central office staff received several inquiries on tiny worms suspended
by silken strands and ribbed cocoons this fall. Calls received as
far south as New Paltz New York.

1985 PEST CONDITIONS REPORT WORK SHEET

PEST (COMMON NAME): Red Pine Adeligid

(SPECIFIC NAME): Pineus boernerii

HOST:

red pine

PRESENT CONDITION:

AREA (TOTAL ACRES): unknown

LOCATION: Town of Kent, Putnam County. No map enclosed.

SEVERITY (INCLUDE ACRES OF MODERATE AND HEAVY DEFOLIATION OR
INFECTION; DEFINE CLASSES):

unknown

LOSSES (INCLUDE AREAS OF TREE MORTALITY; ALSO VOLUME AND/OR
\$ ESTIMATES):

unknown

TREND:

PAST TO PRESENT: increasing

FUTURE: increasing

CONTROL PROJECTS (METHOD, MATERIAL, ACRES, COST, RESULTS):

none

COMMENTS: A cooperative survey between the Forest Service and DEC resulted in the discovery of an infestation of red pine adelids. Prior to this survey, in late 1984, no one knew if this insect occurred in New York. This insect has the potential to be very destructive in New York.

Date: 6/21/85

Subject: Thrips outbreak in NY

From/Between:
(Names, Titles, Outfit) Mike Birmingham to Mel Weiss

Follow-up to previous report

Message/Conversation:

Distribution of damage: several hundred square miles
Hudson River on the east to Cortland County on the west
Albany on the north to Delaware River on the south

Species affected: primarily sugar maple, but
some symptoms from this or other pest on basswood,
red oak, and black cherry

Insert: pear thrips, Taeniothrips inconsequens

Follow-Up: causes damage while leaves are in bud stage

Symptoms: on sugar maple: leaves chlorotic
between veins, undersized leaves; tattered
leaves (where dead portion of leaf has fallen out)
on black cherry: thin crowns - green leaves
drop to ground - evidence of insect feeding
in/on petiole causing leaves to drop (may be
another pest)

By: Mel
Route To:

Imants - copy

Jim - copy

Margaret - copy

Pete Am. copy

relayed info by
phone to C Hold
6/21 (Pina)

Im/Margaret

Mike B. says several
hundred thousand ~~th~~ acres
in NY - of ash, maple, beech
boxwood - have curled, chlorotic,
undersized leaves - preliminary
diagnosis is Thrips. I
notified Bob Wolfe

Mel

6/17

Telephone 516-727-7850

file
Correct.

HOME HORTICULTURE FACTS

Home Horticulture Facts are provided free of charge as a
public service to Suffolk County residents.



ANTHRACNOSE OF FLOWERING DOGWOOD



Badly diseased dogwood with only a few active
branches left on the top probably cannot be
saved. *Photo by Caroline Kiang, Cooperative
Extension Agent.*

File
~~Director~~
~~Programs~~
Methods
Coordination
~~2~~ *ideas*
R-9 Pest Coord.
Clerical
MFO ✓
SPFO ✓
DFO ✓
File

All over the Northeast, the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida*, has been showing symptoms of decline for several years. Unhealthy dogwoods are a common sight in Westchester and Nassau counties, as well as in western Suffolk and parts of the South Fork.

Dogwoods in more natural, understory settings are declining as well as those growing as ornamentals in full sun; young trees are failing as well as mature specimens.

SYMPTOMS:

The anthracnose disease is often not noticed until one or more of the lower branches of a dogwood are dead, so that they fail to flower or leaf out in the spring. The earliest sign of trouble, however, is a spotting and blighting of the foliage by an anthracnose fungus, Discula sp. Spots are of two types: small, purple-rimmed spots or larger tan blotches that may enlarge to kill the entire leaf. The same fungus which causes leaf infections also infects the dogwood twigs. The twigs are killed back several inches and turn tan and dry.



A spotting and blighting on foliage by *Discula* *sp.* — an anthracnose fungus — is the earliest sign of dogwood dieback.

Watersprouts frequently appear in great numbers on trees with these leaf and twig infections, and they, also, are often killed by the fungus. This is especially damaging to the tree, because the fungus may grow down the watersprout into the bark at the base, killing the bark in a patch several inches in diameter. Numerous cankers may coalesce to completely girdle and kill a main branch.

Once the fungus infection begins on a tree, it seems to build and spread very quickly. If no preventive measures are taken, a tree may be dead only a few years after the initial signs of leaf infection. Other fungi may attack a tree already weakened by the anthracnose, helping to speed its decline.

ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS:

We suspect that dogwood trees probably became unusually susceptible to disease in the late 1970's due to stressful changes in the environment. When trees are stressed, they are often more vulnerable to infections by weak parasitic fungi. Dogwoods, being shallow-rooted trees, have been particularly hard-hit by summer and fall droughts. Since the disease has been seen only in the northern states of the dogwood's range, it is also feasible that winter weather conditions may have been important in weakening the trees. Fluctuations between warm and subfreezing temperatures are very stressful. Springs with unusually long rainy periods have very likely increased the ability of a leaf-attacking fungus to spread and do damage: wet, rainy conditions allow the spread and germination of fungus spores.

CONTROL:

Badly-diseased dogwood with only a few active branches left can probably not be saved. If your trees are just beginning to show signs of the disease, however, it is important to try to improve their health before it is too late.

First, prune out any dead watersprouts and lower branches, to reduce the amount of fungus inoculum. Always prune in dry weather. Gathering up fallen leaves from beneath your dogwood trees in the autumn may also help to cut down on the potential for disease next spring.

Next, when leaf buds break, begin a weekly or 10-day spray schedule, using a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide. Good materials to try, effective against many of the other anthracnose diseases, include mancozeb (such as Dithane M-45 or Manzate 200), maneb, zineb, and benomyl. It is necessary to make three or four applications at weekly intervals, so that a coating of spray can be kept on the new foliage as it expands. When leaves are full size, spray frequency may be reduced to a monthly interval. The best control will be achieved if temperatures are warm and the weather is not rainy during the period in which dogwood leaves are developing.

Combatting the fungus disease with pruning and sprays will be helpful only if trees are also given the very best of care. Dogwoods must be protected from drought with supplemental watering during summer and fall dry spells. The vigor of trees may also be improved by feeding in the dormant season or in early spring. Do not fertilize after early July, or trees may not harden off properly.

Other small flowering trees have been recommended by experts to replace some of the dogwoods which are disappearing from our landscape. Among them is the Kousa dogwood (Cornus kousa), and its variety - the Chinese Kousa dogwood (Cornus kousa chinensis). The Kousa dogwoods bloom later than our native dogwood (Cornus florida). The flowers are set among the leaves, instead of on the bare branches. The four surrounding bracts, which are pointed at the tip, are greenish at first, then gradually change to a beautiful

creamy white. Both trees have raspberry-like fruits on them later in the season. Their exfoliating trunks are outstanding features in the winter. Other good choices are cornelian cherry (Cornus mas), sourwood (Oxydendrum arboreum), Franklinia (Franklinia alatamaha), Japanese snowbell (Styrax japonicus) and American redbud (Cercis canadensis).

Margery Daughtrey, Extension Plant Pathologist, Long Island Horticultural Research Laboratory.

Revised: June 1984